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## PORTABLE PROJECTOR SYSTEM

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### BACKGROUND

Image projection systems may be used to display a still or video image, or to enable the image to be viewed simultaneously by a large or small audience. Such projection systems have become increasingly popular, particularly where they are appropriately sized for use on a table top and may be easily carried by a user. There is, however, a continuing demand for ever smaller devices that may be conveniently transported and stored. In particular, there is a demand for digital projectors that may be no larger than a laptop computer, but that offer the performance of a conventional projector. Such a projector would not only offer increased portability, but could be sized appropriately to fit in a case designed for a laptop computer.

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### SUMMARY

An image projection system is provided that includes a portable projector, where the projector includes a light engine, and a projector housing having a closed configuration and an open configuration. In the closed configuration, the projector housing at least partially encloses the light engine, and in the open configuration, the projector housing supports the light engine.

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### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 depicts a portable projector system according to an embodiment of the invention.

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Fig. 2 depicts a portable projector according to an embodiment of the invention in a closed configuration.

Fig. 3 depicts the portable projector of Fig. 2 in an open configuration.

Fig. 4 is a partial cutaway side view of the portable projector of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a schematic depiction of the light engine of a portable projector according to an embodiment of the invention.

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Fig. 6 is a semi-schematic depiction of a light engine in a compact state, according to an embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 7 is a semi-schematic depiction of the light engine of Fig. 6 in an expanded state.

5 Fig. 8 depicts a portable projector according to an alternative embodiment of the invention in an open configuration.

Fig. 9 depicts a portable projector according to yet another alternative embodiment of the invention in an open configuration.

10 Fig. 10 depicts a portable projector according to yet another alternative embodiment of the invention in an open configuration.

Fig. 11 is a flowchart for a method of manufacturing a portable projector, according to an embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 12 is a flowchart for a method of using a portable projector, according to an embodiment of the invention.

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring initially to Fig. 1, an image projection system according to an embodiment of the present invention is shown at 10. Projection system 10 may include a portable projector 12, adapted to produce an image 14 on a display surface 16. Projector 12 may be associated with an image data source 18, depicted in Fig. 1 as a laptop computer. Projector 12 thus may be configured to project an image 14 derived from the image data received from computer 18 onto display surface 16.

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The projector may take the form of a digital projector, or another suitable projection device. Projector 12 may include a projector housing 20 and a light engine housing 22 that includes a light engine 24. The projector housing may have a closed configuration, as shown in Fig. 2, and an open configuration, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. In its closed configuration, projector housing 20 at least partially encloses the light engine housing (and therefore the light engine). In particular, as shown in Fig. 3, projector housing 20 is shown in the open configuration, in which a first portion 26 of the housing, and a second portion 27 of the housing, form a clamshell that is pivotally connected at hinges 28, such that rotating the pivotal connection, that is opening the hinge, converts the closed

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configuration of the projector housing to the open configuration of the projector housing. In the open configuration, first portion 26 and second portion 27 function as a stand for the projector, and support the light engine housing in such a manner that the light engine is capable of projecting an image.

5       As shown in Figs. 1-3, light engine housing 22 is supported by projector housing 20 at pivotal connection 29, so that the light engine housing depends from the stand formed by first portion 26 and second portion 27. Projector 12 may include a projection lens 30, disposed for example adjacent the top of the light engine housing as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The presence of pivotal connection 29  
10 permits the light engine housing to be tilted in order to facilitate directing a projected image from projection lens 30 to the desired display surface. Light engine housing 22 may also include one or more ports 31, that are configured for data communication or connection to a power supply.

As light engine 24 may produce significant amounts of heat during  
15 operation, the projector may include active or passive cooling for the light engine. For example, the light engine housing 22 may incorporate one or more vents 32 that permit heat to escape. Such cooling may be assisted by the action of one or more cooling fans, or may rely upon convective cooling. The projector may be configured so that opening the projector housing, and thereby deploying the light  
20 engine, enhances cooling. For example, as shown in Fig. 3, opening the projector housing may provide increased access to cooling vents 32, thereby enhancing cooling.

The light engine housing includes a light engine 24 that is typically configured to direct and transmit light to display surface 16. For example, as  
25 shown schematically in Fig. 5, light engine 24 may include a light source 33, infrared filter 34, a color modulator 36, a spatial light modulator 38, and projection optics 40. Additionally, light engine 24 may include additional optics, spatial light modulators, scanning mirrors, focusing devices, color-generation devices, controllers, etc. which may accommodate production of a multi-color image on  
30 the display surface. The images projected by the image projector may include still images or video images. Both still and video images will be referred to herein simply as projected images.

Light source 32 may include any suitable illumination source adapted to optically address display surface 16. Light source 32 may include a broad spectrum light source, a full spectrum light source, or a white light source. Selected appropriate light sources may include one or more of, among others,  
5 metal halide lamps, xenon lamps, halogen lamps, mercury vapor lamps, plasma lamps, incandescent lamps, light-emitting diodes (LEDs), and laser diodes.

Color modulator 36 may be configured to receive multispectral light generated by light source 12, and separate it into multiple bands based on the wavelength of the light. That is, the broad spectrum light from the light source  
10 may be separated into multiple distinct beams of light that are physically separated in space, where each beam includes light that is part of a more narrow range of wavelengths than that produced by the multispectral light source. Although many digital projectors may use a spinning color filter wheel to perform the color separation, a less mechanically complex and lighter may involve either  
15 prisms or multiple dichroic mirrors to effect the desired chromatic separation.

Spatial light modulator 38 may include any device or apparatus configured to receive the chromatically separated light from the color light modulator and form an image by selectively manipulating the light. For example, the image-forming element may include a transmissive image-forming element, such as a  
20 liquid crystal display panel (LCD), among others. Alternatively, the image-forming element may function as a reflective image-forming element, such as digital micromirror device (DMD), a grating light valve (GLV), or liquid crystal on silicon (LCOS), among others.

The light engine may further include a processor 42 that is configured to  
25 receive the image data from image data source 18 and to convert the image data into the desired projected image. Processor 42 may be in communication with a memory 44 that serves as temporary (or long term) storage of data such as calibration information, color information, and other data needed by processor 42 to operate projector 12.

30 The image data source 18 may be, without limitation, a personal computer, such as a notebook computer, a personal digital assistant, or a mainframe computer such as a file server. The data connection 45 between the image data

source and the projector processor may include a hardwire connection, or may be a wireless data connection. Where the data connection is a hardwire connection, the hardwire connection may be a cable, in a local area network or a large area network. Alternatively, the data connection may include a wireless connection that utilizes modulated radiation, typically an infrared or rf (radio frequency) signal. Alternatively, projector 12 may create the projected image from image data stored internally by the projector, for example, using memory 44, so that connection to an external data source is unnecessary. Similarly, projector 12 may include a disk drive or other auxiliary memory device, enabling image data to be received by processor 42 directly.

The elements of light engine 24 may be constructed so as to minimize the size and weight of the resulting projector. For example, rather than employing refractive optical elements, the light engine may employ reflective optics, such as utilizing thin, front-surfaced mirrors as focusing elements, rather than thick and heavy lenses. Alternatively, refractive optics may be utilized that are composed of relatively light-weight polymers rather than glass or quartz, provided that the polymer used exhibits the requisite optical properties.

Alternatively, or in addition to the use of light weight components, the light engine itself may be constructed so as to exhibit two physical configurations that correspond to a compact state and an expanded state. For example, as shown schematically in Fig. 6, a light engine 46 may include a light source 48, reflective optical elements 50 and 52, and projection optics 54, enclosed by a housing 56. In its compact configuration, light engine 46 is inoperative, as optical elements 50, 52, and 54 are stored in an inappropriate position for image formation and projection. However when the light engine is deployed in its expanded state, as shown schematically in Fig. 7, the optical elements may be rotated into their appropriate positions to generate and/or project the desired image, rendering the light engine operative. It should be understood that a variety of engineering solutions may exist for minimizing the size and weight of the light engine when in the compact state that are compatible with the present disclosure.

The projectors described herein may be constructed so that the projector housing opens to form an upright stand, as shown in Fig. 3, from which the light

engine housing depends. However, the projector may be constructed so that the light engine housing remains connected to either the first or second portion of the projector housing, or both, when the projector housing is in its open configuration. This may be advantageous where the projector is constructed so that when the projector housing is in a closed configuration the light engine is stored in a compact state, and when the projector housing is in an open configuration the light engine is deployed in its expanded state. Such a light engine may be inoperative in the compact state, and operative in the expanded state.

For example as shown in Fig. 8 a portable projector 58 may be constructed so that the projector housing is coupled to the light engine housing. Upon opening projector housing 60, an expansive force may be exerted upon the light engine housing 62, resulting in the deployment of the light engine in an expanded state. The expansion may principally occur in a space 64 between the projector housing and the light engine housing 62. It should be appreciated that, as shown in Fig. 8, the projection lens 68 of projector 58 may be disposed adjacent the bottom of the light engine housing, rather than adjacent the top of the light engine housing.

Alternatively, the light engine housing may act as or be coupled to one of the first and second portions of the projector housing such that, when the projector housing is in the open configuration, the light engine housing is supported by one of the portions of the projector housing. For example, as shown in connection with projector 70 of Fig. 9, the light engine housing 72 may remain coupled to a first projector housing portion 74 when a second projector housing portion 76 is pivoted to produce an open projector housing configuration. As shown in Fig. 9, opening the projector housing exposes a projection lens 77.

Alternatively, or in addition, the projector may be configured so that the projector may be horizontally disposed when in an operative position. For example, as shown in connection with projector 78 in Fig. 10, where the projector housing is configured to support the light engine substantially horizontally. As shown, opening projector housing 80 may deploy a projection lens 82, thereby converting the light engine to an operative state. Projector 78 may be configured

so that it is operative in either an upright position (as shown for projector 70 in Fig. 9) or resting horizontally, as shown.

The projector housing is not required to include a first and a second portion, but may include a single projector housing portion, or more than two projector housing portions. For example, where the projector housing has a single projector housing portion, the projector housing may be pivotally coupled to the light engine housing, such that when the projector housing is in the open configuration, the light engine is deployed. The light engine housing may be disposed horizontally, with the projector housing rotating upward into an open configuration. Alternatively, the projector housing may function as one leg of a support for the light engine, where the light engine housing forms the second leg of the support.

The portable projector described herein may be manufactured as set out in flowchart 90 of Fig. 11. The illustrated method includes providing a light engine at 92, providing a projector housing having a closed configuration and an open configuration at 94, and disposing the light engine within the projector housing such that when the projector housing is in its open configuration the projector housing supports the light engine in an operative state at 96.

It should be appreciated that the resulting portable projector is well-suited for use in a method of forming a projector, as set out in flowchart 98 of Fig. 12. The illustrated method includes converting the projector housing from its closed configuration to its open configuration at 100, and projecting an image using the light engine at 102.

While various alternative embodiments and arrangements of a portable projector, portable projector system, and method for forming a projected image have been shown and described above, it will be appreciated by those of skill in the art that numerous other embodiments, arrangements, and modifications are possible and are within the scope of the present disclosure. Those skilled in the art thus will understand that many variations may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope as defined in the following claims. The present description should be understood to include all novel and non-obvious combinations of elements described herein, and claims may be presented in this

or a later application to any novel and non-obvious combination of these elements. The foregoing embodiments are illustrative, and no single feature or element is essential to all possible combinations that may be claimed in this or a later application. Where the claims recite “a” or “a first” element or the equivalent  
5 thereof, such claims should be understood to include incorporation of one or more such elements, neither requiring, nor excluding two or more such elements.